

C¹ application of energy is equivalent in result to raising the rubbery material's temperature to at least the transition temperature wherein the rubbery material consists essentially of a substance selected from the group consisting of trans pentamer and its copolymers, ethylene pimelate and its copolymers, trans-1,4-polybutadiene and its copolymers, and synthetic cis-1,4-polyisoprene and its copolymers.

C² 3. (Twice amended) A method for the manufacture and use of a rubbery material having a transition temperature, the method comprising the steps of:

(i) manufacturing and cross-linking the rubbery material to a first shape and size, the rubbery material consisting essentially of a substance selected from the group consisting of trans pentamer and its copolymers, ethylene pimelate and its copolymers, trans-1,4-polybutadiene and its copolymers, and synthetic cis-1,4-polyisoprene and its copolymers;

(ii) after performing step (i), applying energy to the rubbery material, where the application of energy is equivalent in result to raising the rubbery material's temperature to at least the transition temperature;

(iii) after performing step (i), stretching the rubbery material to a second shape and size; wherein steps (ii) and (iii) are performed in such a way that the rubbery material is in a state in which it is both in the second shape and size and its effective temperature is at least the transition temperature; and

(iv) after steps (ii) and (iii) have been performed, reducing the effective temperature of the rubbery material below the transition temperature while the rubbery material is kept in the second shape and size so that the rubbery material remains in the second shape and size until subsequent application of energy to the rubbery material equivalent in result to raising its

C2d
temperature to at least the transition temperature whereupon the rubbery material shrinks from the second shape and size toward the first shape and size.

17/9. (Amended) The method as set forth in claim 3, wherein the rubbery material consists essentially of trans pentamer and its copolymers.

C3
18/9. (Amended) The method as set forth in claim 3, wherein the rubbery material consists essentially of ethylene pimelate and its copolymers.

19/9. (Amended) The method as set forth in claim 3, wherein the rubbery material consists essentially of trans-1,4-polybutadiene and its copolymers.

C4
20/9. (Amended) The method as set forth in claim 3, wherein the rubbery material consists essentially of synthetic cis-1,4-polyisoprene and its copolymers.

D
31. (Twice amended) A hypo-allergenic condom consisting essentially of rubbery material selected from the group consisting of polybutadiene and its copolymers, trans-1,4-polybutadiene and its copolymers, and synthetic cis-1,4-polyisoprene and its copolymers.

C5
26/32. (Twice amended) A hypo-allergenic glove consisting essentially of rubbery material selected from the group consisting of polybutadiene and its copolymers, trans-1,4-polybutadiene and its copolymers, and synthetic cis-1,4-polyisoprene and its copolymers.

D
33. (Twice amended) A hypo-allergenic oral-dental dam consisting essentially of rubbery material selected from the group consisting of polybutadiene and its copolymers, trans-1,4-polybutadiene and its copolymers, synthetic isoprene and its copolymers, and synthetic cis-1,4-polyisoprene and its copolymers.

C58
34. (Twice amended) A hypo-allergenic stretchy-bandage consisting essentially of rubbery material selected from the group consisting of trans-1,4-polybutadiene and its copolymers, synthetic isoprene and its copolymers, and synthetic cis-1,4-polyisoprene and its copolymers.

C68
35. (Amended) A hypo-allergenic baby-bottle nipple consisting essentially of rubbery material selected from the group consisting of polybutadiene and its copolymers, trans-1,4-polybutadiene and its copolymers, synthetic isoprene and its copolymers, and synthetic cis-1,4-polyisoprene and its copolymers.

36. (Amended) A hypo-allergenic pacifier consisting essentially of rubbery material selected from the group consisting of polybutadiene and its copolymers, trans-1,4-polybutadiene and its copolymers, synthetic isoprene and its copolymers, and synthetic cis-1,4-polyisoprene and its copolymers.

C7
37. (Twice amended) A hypo-allergenic catheter consisting essentially of rubbery material selected from the group consisting of polybutadiene and its copolymers, trans-1,4-polybutadiene and its copolymers, and synthetic cis-1,4-polyisoprene and its copolymers.

38. (Twice amended) A hypo-allergenic tourniquet consisting essentially of rubbery material selected from the group consisting of polybutadiene and its copolymers, trans-1,4-polybutadiene and its copolymers, and synthetic cis-1,4-polyisoprene and its copolymers.

C8
39. (Amended) A hypo-allergenic dental drain consisting essentially of rubbery material selected from the group consisting of polybutadiene and its copolymers, trans-1,4-polybutadiene and its copolymers, synthetic isoprene and its copolymers, and synthetic cis-1,4-polyisoprene and its copolymers.

C8
40. (Amended) A hypo-allergenic injection port for intravenous lines and catheters, the injection port consisting essentially of rubbery material selected from the group consisting of polybutadiene and its copolymers, trans-1,4-polybutadiene and its copolymers, synthetic isoprene and its copolymers, and synthetic cis-1,4-polyisoprene and its copolymers.

41. (Amended) A hypo-allergenic elastic band for articles of clothing, the elastic band consisting essentially of rubbery material selected from the group consisting of polybutadiene and its copolymers, trans-1,4-polybutadiene and its copolymers, synthetic isoprene and its copolymers, and synthetic cis-1,4-polyisoprene and its copolymers.

C9
42. (Twice amended) A rubbery material having a first shape and size, a second shape and size, and a transition temperature, wherein the rubbery material shrinks from the second shape and size toward the first shape and size after the application of energy to the rubbery material where the application of energy is equivalent in result to raising the rubbery material's temperature to at least the transition temperature, wherein the rubbery material consists essentially of polyurethane elastomers and their copolymers.

43. (Amended) The rubbery material as claimed in claim 1 wherein said substance consists essentially of trans pentamer and its copolymers.

C10
44. (Amended) The rubbery material as claimed in claim 1 wherein said substance consists essentially of ethylene pimelate and its copolymers.

45. (Amended) The rubbery material as claimed in claim 1 wherein said substance consists essentially of trans-1,4-polybutadiene and its copolymers.

46. (Amended) The rubbery material as claimed in claim 1 wherein said substance consists essentially of synthetic cis-1,4-polyisoprene and its copolymers.

30/53. (Amended) A method of making a rubbery article, said method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a rubbery material, said rubbery material consisting essentially of a substance selected from the group consisting of trans pentamer and its copolymers, ethylene pimelate and its copolymers, trans-1,4-polybutadiene and its copolymers, and synthetic cis-1,4-polyisoprene and its copolymers;

(b) manufacturing the rubbery material to a first shape and size;

(c) after step (b), cross-linking the rubbery material, the cross-linked rubbery material having a transition temperature;

(d) after step (c), applying energy to the cross-linked rubbery material, where the application of energy is equivalent in result to raising the cross-linked rubbery material's temperature to at least the transition temperature;

(e) after step (b), stretching the cross-linked rubbery material to a second shape and size, wherein steps (d) and (e) are performed in such a way that the cross-linked rubbery material is in a state in which it is both in the second shape and size and its effective temperature is at least the transition temperature; and

(f) after steps (d) and (e), reducing the effective temperature of the cross-linked rubbery material below the transition temperature while the cross-linked rubbery material is kept in the second shape and size so that the cross-linked rubbery material remains in the second shape and size until subsequent application of energy to the cross-linked rubbery material equivalent in result to raising its temperature to at least the transition temperature whereupon the cross-linked rubbery material shrinks from the second shape and size toward the first shape and size.